

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance.
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS"—Washington.

VOL. LVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1856.

NO. 40.

Choice Poetry.

MINISTERING ANGELS.

BY MISS ANNE JENSON.

Mother, has the bird that dwelt
Lovingly upon thy breast,
Told up his little plaint,
And in darkness come to rest?
Nay, the grave is dark and dreary,
But the last one is not there;
Hearst thou not his gentle whisper,
Floating on the ambient air?
It is near thee, gentle mother,
Near thee at the evening hour:
He sits by thee in the flower,
It looks up from every flower.
And when, Night's dark shadows fling,
Low thou lovest thee in prayer,
And thy heart feels nearest heaven,
Then thy angel babe is there!
Maiden, has thy noble brother,
Whom thou once didst love so true,
Loved full of pride to linger,
On whose heart thou couldst rely,
Though all other hearts desired thee,
All proved hollow, earth grown drear,
Whose protection, ever o'er thee,
Had been from the cold world's sneer—
Has he left thee here to struggle,
All unaided on thy way?
Nay, he still can guide and guard thee,
Still thy faltering steps can stay;
Still, when dangers hover o'er thee,
He thus dauntless is thy aid;
When in grief thou'st none to pity,
He, the sainted, marks each fear.
Lover, is the light extinguished
Of the gem that in thy heart
Hidden deeply to thy being
All its sunshine could impart?
Look above! 'tis burning brighter
Than the very stars in heaven;
And to light thy dangerous pathway,
All its new-found glory given.
With the sun of earth's comingling,
Then the loved one may be lost;
Bright eyes flashing, sweetest waving,
May have power to win thee yet;
But even then that guardian spirit
Of will whisper to thine ear,
And in silence, and at midnight,
Thou wilt know she hovers near.
Orphan, thou most sorely stricken
Of the mourners thronging earth,
Clouds half veil thy brighter sunshine,
Sorrow's mingles with thy mirth.
Yet, although that gentle beam,
Has been withdrawn from thy head,
Now is cold, thy mother's spirit
Cannot rest among the dead.
Still her watchful eye is o'er thee,
Through the day and still at night
Her eye that guards thy slumber,
Making thy young dreams so bright.
Oh! the friends, the friends we've cherished,
How we weep to see them die!
All unaiding they're the angels
That will guide us to the sky!

Miscellaneous.

Cold.
For every mile that we leave the surface of the earth the temperature falls five degrees. At 45 miles distance from the globe we yet behold the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 250 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power.—Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed in the Arctic Circle is from 40 to 60 degrees below zero; and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbonic gas becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder; it blisters the fingers like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes 40 degrees below zero; that is, 72 degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. This solid mercury may then be treated as other metal, hammered into sheets or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space.—The gas we light our streets with would become wax; oil would be in reality as hard as a rock; pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odor of the flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.—*Scientific Press.*

When I gaze into the stars, they look down upon me with pity from their serene and silent spaces, like eyes glistening with tears over the little lot of man. Thousands of generations, all as noisy as our own, have been swallowed up by Time, and there remains no record of them any more. Yet, Arcturus and Orion, Sirius and the Pleiades, are still shining in their courses—clear and young as when the shepherd first noted them in the plains of Shinar.—*What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!*—*Carlisle.*

He that would pass the latter part of his life with honor and decency, must, when he is young, consider that he will one day be old, and lay up knowledge for his support, when his powers of acting shall forsake him, and remember when he is old that he has once been young, and forbear to amuse himself, with unnecessary rigor on faults which experience only can correct.

It is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. He that grows old without religious hope, as he declines into imbecility, and feels pain and sorrow incessantly crowding upon him, falls into a gulf of bottomless misery, in which every reflection must plunge him deeper, and where he finds only new gradations of anguish and precursors of horror.

Summer Precautions.

While the public authorities are taking such measures for the health of the city as come within their province, there are certain precautions which should be observed in every household in regard to ventilation, cleanliness and diet. Sleeping apartments, in which we spend so many hours of our lives, should receive special attention; and upon this subject we are the more induced to speak, since practical men, upholsterers, have called attention to a common error among the best housekeepers. Their dormitories look at an early hour in the morning very neat and very comfortable. The spreads are smoothly thrown over the beds, and everything seems in tempting sleeping order. But bad dreams, and eventually bad health, may be nicely covered over by those smooth coverlets.—The articles which make up that complex affair, the bed, should be for some hours daily exposed to the atmosphere, and frequently changed, that they may be thoroughly dry, and the effect of the night's perspiration removed. The evil effects which occur in poor families, where the sleeping apartment has to serve as a sitting and even an eating room, arise more from the imperfect ventilation of the bed clothing, and the mattress itself, than from any other cause. It were much better to hang these things daily out of doors in the sun, than to roll them up, or to crowd them out of sight, and thus add one night's absorptions to the next, and so on and so on.

In the matter of cleanliness and coolness too much having, drenching and humidity of the house and courts are not good. And, in treating children, among whom just now there is a great mortality, much benefit will result from using a damp to wet, moistened with bay water, or even alcohol, or whiskey, in lieu of too frequent bathing. Too much water to the surface of the body lowers the strength, and weakens instead of bracing the skin for the performance of its important functions.

In the article of diet wholesome fresh vegetables are good. So are ripe fruits in moderation, and as part of the repast, not as a needless supplement to an already full meal. But imported tropical fruits are unsafe. They never reach us in entirely fit condition to use. Pastry is an experiment; which each one's feelings must decide upon; and although widely consumed as "light food" in summer, is better let alone or taken in moderation. Fresh fish is hardly food at all, and the chances against its freshness, the only condition of its safety, are as a hundred to one. But the great mistake in our present summer diet rises, we suspect, from the conversion of a rare luxury into an article of abundant consumption.—Ice, sparingly used, is both comfort and a means of health. By the aid of refrigerators cooked meats and other food are kept just a degree above decomposition. They are brought to the table in a state which requires rapid consumption to swallow them in any appearance of palatable condition.—Meats ripe before cooking are corrected by the fire. Meats, ripe after cooking, and their condition concealed by ice, forthwith decompose; and then comes a disordered stomach, the blame of which is unfairly imputed to some honest vegetable or innocent fruit.

Bread and fresh meat are the best sources of nourishment. Soups, fries and greasy stews impose too much labor upon the digestive organs. Those who can take such things should use some form of pepper, either the common black, the Chili, Cayenne, or pungent sauces. The inhabitants of the tropics consume such tonics and stimulants freely. But whatever diet is followed we must be careful not to overload the stomach, or to drench it with fluids. Reasonable care of ourselves, and a little self-denial, would very much lessen the discomforts of summer and insure health.—*North American.*

Too Much Twisting.

The follies of grown people are frequently brought out by children in startling prominence. Two girls of twelve or fourteen years passed along Lake street yesterday, surrounded by boys and trailing long dresses over the dirty pavement. They were noticed in the act of such rigging, but determined to acquire the art or die in the attempt. "Do I twist too much?" asked one of the anxious couple, as she wriggled along. "Oh, no," said the other, dropping a little behind to observe her, "but if you could raise a little on your toes as you squirm, it would throw your dress better."—*Chicago Press.*

A Curious Fact.

The blubber on a fat whale is sometimes its thickest parts from fifteen to twenty inches thick, though seldom more than a foot; it is of a coarse texture and much harder than pork. So very full of oil is it that a cake closely packed with the clear raw fat of the whale, will not contain the oil boiled from it, and the scraps are left behind; this has been frequently proved by experiment.

There is nothing purer than honesty—nothing sweeter than charity—nothing brighter than virtue—nothing warmer than love—and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest, the holiest, and the most steadfast happiness.

The News is "down on" a practice of the young men to have a piece of looking glass fixed in the inside of their hat, and while pretending to be praying, with their face in their hat, are quietly and slyly looking at the faces of the girls behind them reflected in the glass.

The Troublesome Pig.

John Leland was a Baptist minister of great celebrity, some years since in eastern New York and Massachusetts. He was once called to attend a council in a troublesome case, in which the offender professed extreme anxiety to do what was right, if he could only be made to see what he ought to do. After a long time spent by different members of the council in vain efforts to enlighten him, John Leland arose to speak, and all were intent to hear his words: "This case," said he, "reminds me of a circumstance that occurred, just as I had mounted my horse to come to this meeting. In looking around I noticed that a pig had broken into one of my lots, and threatened to do much damage there. I got off my horse at once and hastened to the place. I first found the hole where he had broken in, and then drove him very carefully towards it. He snuffed and grunted, and seemed to be anxious as a pig could possibly be, to get out, and made many desperate efforts where to get out was impossible. But when he reached the hole, he butted by it with all possible speed, and began again his furious efforts beyond. I drove him several times to and fro, but every time he shot past the hole in great haste and I began with most remarkable pertinacity his efforts to get out, where egress was impossible.—At last I became tired of this sport, and gathering some good sized stones, I sent them flying at him. This had the desired effect. The first that hit him enlightened his mind at once. He squealed as though he had been nearly killed, and making one straight run for the hole, was grunting outside before I had time to hit him again."

The story says that the offender who had listened attentively during the discourse, rose at once, saying that he now saw the hole, and went out by a hearty confession, without the application of another stone.

A Repentant on Trial.

There was "voice upon a time" a rather "hard case" in a town which shall be nameless, in the State of Georgia, who had been "under discipline" in the Methodist Church; but in whose fold he had again applied for admission. His appeal was argued in the following language by an ardent and forgiving brother:—"Let us try him again, brethren," said he. "I know he has felt from grace once or twice; I know that he has back-slid more than he's got fingers and toes; but I know he's been a little incontinent; and they do say that he has—ah, but it's no use to dwell on these points now—ah. He has repented and wants to come back-ah, and to be and to do good-ah. Let us try him, brethren, once more.—Sometimes the worst men make the best Christians-ah. Let us remember the parable of the barren fig-tree-ah; let us dig about him and dung him; and see if he don't come out greener than ever-ah!" This last argument settled the "scape-grace's" admission. "The yes had it."—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

Western Funeral Sermons.

A correspondent of the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette tells the following story: They have a fashion out West of preaching funeral sermons for every man, woman, and child that dies. These sermons are never called sermons, but "funerals," and they are preached at any convenient time after the burial—from three months to two years, just as the minister and the afflicted individuals can agree. This custom sometimes produces rather ludicrous *contre temps*. For the truth of the following I can vouch. A minister was once applied to by an individual with a something of coarse craze round his straw hat, and a very dismal, elongated countenance, who desired him to preach the "funeral" of his wife the next Sunday—she having been buried about a year previous. The minister was sorry to inform the bereaved husband that he would be out of his power to preach for him the next Sunday, as he was engaged elsewhere. "But," said he, "I'll preach it the Sunday after next." "That won't do," said the mourner, "for I'm going to get married again next Monday; so, if you can't preach for me, I must get somebody else."

Scene in an Omnibus.

I had snugly seated myself in a Cambridge omnibus, when a plain looking man, with his wife, entered. The husband held a half consumed cigar, which as soon as they were seated, he began to smoke.

He was quickly reminded that no smoking was allowed there. He handed the cigar to his wife, who sat near the door, to be thrown into the street. But the kind, economical wife instead of throwing it away thrust it all on fire and smoking as it was, into her muff! She soon found that this would not answer. She took it from her muff, and began pinching it; but the fire seemed unquenchable. Then the dear wife, intent upon saving the precious thing from her precious husband, raised it to her sweet mouth and gracefully spit in the face and eyes of the fire which, after a little more pinching, was extinguished. Soon the husband took the filthy thing and placed it carefully in his coat pocket.

Now, Messrs. editors, is not this a fine example of real wit, care and economy, and affection? And what a specimen of the refinement of smoking! Would not such a wife do you "winking," as the Irishman called it, be a treasure?—*Boston Traveller.*

Singular Effect of Electricity on Negroes.

A gentleman residing a few miles out of town, recently carried home a small electrical machine, for making some experiments. As soon as he got home, the negroes, as usual, flocked around him, eager to see what the master had got. There was a boy among these darlings that had evinced a strong disposition to move things when they wanted no moving, or in other words to pilfer occasionally.

"Now, Jack," says his master, "look here; this machine is to make people tell the truth, and if you have stolen anything, or lied to me, it will knock you down." "Why, master," says the boy, "I never lied or stole anything in my life." "Well take hold of this," and no sooner had the lad received a slight shock, than he fell on his knees and bawled out: "Oh, master! I did steal your cigars and a little knife, and have lied ever so many times; please to forgive me."

The same experiment was tried, with like success, upon half a dozen juveniles. At last an old negro, who had been looking on very attentively, stepped up.

"Master," said he, "let dis nigger try.—Dat ar masheen is well enough to scar the children wid, but dis nigger knows better." The machine was then fully charged, and he received a stunning shock. He looked first at his hand, then at the machine, and at last, rolling his eyes, "Master," said he, "it aint best to know too much. Dars many a soul gits to be damned by knowing too much, an' its my pinion that the debil made dat masheen just to ketch yer soul a foul, somehow, an' I reckon you had best just take an' burn it up, and have it done gone."—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

An amusing incident occurred on one of the Hudson river palaces the other evening. Among the passengers was an old gentleman who claimed to be 105 years of age—a Revolutionary veteran—and an intimate acquaintance, during his life, of General Washington, who he persisted in calling simply "George." He told several yarns, but their easy flow was suddenly interrupted by an unlucky sight—another old gentleman, at least 70 years of age—attempting to correct one of the statements of the veteran. The old soldier arose with much dignity, and indignantly replying: "My child, you could have known nothing, yourself, of the circumstance; and you should know better than attempt to correct me on hearsay!" walked away to his berth.

The Nippers.

An editor who was visited by the Miss Kitos thus speaks of the fascinating family. Had he known that only the female muskito sings or bites, he would perhaps have refrained from such a profuse proximity of anti-maternal ireverence. The confounded mosquitoes opened the campaign last night. We killed several, but several more came, and sung and bit us to sleep. We go for the anti-mosquito ticket. They are a miserable, blood-thirsty, back-biting, sleep disturbing, unprincipled, abominable, rantankerous, outrageous, cunning, long-billed, ferocious set. May they become dyspeptic, hypochondriac, have the tooth-ache, the back-ache, the stomach-ache, the rheumatism, the gout, the blind-staggers, and all the other diseases that could be recapitulated or thought of. Finally may they all die, detested and without issue.

Scientific Facts.

The London Lancet says that there are a quarter of a million of persons living in Great Britain constantly under ground in the darkness of mines. The average age of Sheffield workmen is thirty-five years; the average age of the dry grinders of needles very much under this figure. The chief disease among tailors is fistula; amongst bakers, scurf and skin diseases; the latter may prevent the flour insect and weevils from irritating the skin of their hands by rubbing them with oil. The most dangerous part of the painter's trade is "flattening," white lead, turpentine and closely heated rooms, generating colic; the remedy is sulphuric acid, cleanliness, tubs of fresh water, and fresh air; and, as an antidote, the more frequent use of white zinc or zinc lead. In the manufacture of lucifer matches heated or allotropic phosphorus is said to be not so dangerous to the jaw-bones as ordinary phosphorus.

A Singular Case.

The Dublin (Ireland) Medical Express details a case which confirms the opinion that the tooth can eject a venomous fluid from its mouth. A boy, aged six years, while throwing stones at a large toad, felt something spurted into his eye. He was soon after attacked with spasmodic pain in the eye, then with coma; at times he would try to bite every thing near him; at times he was in a state of apathy, and at times in a state of madness. The fourth day the only symptoms were stupor and inability to speak, a condition which has lasted for two years.

The practice of taking the Presidential preference of crowds in cars, steamboats, manufactories, &c., is becoming common. Some funny incidents occur in these elections. The vote was taken the other day on the cars between Buffalo and Rochester; before the journey was completed, one Fremont man committed suicide by jumping off the cars, two Buchanan men were arrested for picking pockets, and one Fillmore man for bigamy.—*Lynch, Virg.*

Holiness, the most lovely thing that exists, is sadly unnoticed and unknown upon earth.

An Heroic Woman.

A passenger on board the "Northern Indiana" gives an account of the narrow escape of Cleora Fowler and wife, of Tully. There was but one life-preserver for Mrs. Fowler and her husband; he insisted imperatively that she should put it on; she peremptorily refused, saying "she was poor in health, and his life was worth far more than her's." The preserver having on strap, Mrs. Fowler tore the hem from her dress, and fastened it to her husband, whom she continued to encourage, saying she could hold on to him, and if the preserver could not sustain them both, she would be the one to let go, and leave him to save himself.

The fire was getting hotter and hotter.—The water was thick with human forms struggling for life; she tore her bonnet, already on fire, from her head, and band in hand with one she loved better than herself, took the dangerous leap. As they arose Mr. Fowler assisted his wife in procuring a good hold of him or about the shoulders. She wiped the water from his mouth and eyes, and encouraged him to retain his hope of being saved. He continued to struggle with the waves. Half an hour elapsed, and there were no signs of assistance. His strength was rapidly failing; his wife observing it tried anew to cheer him. He said he could not stand it any longer; it seemed as if though he must give up. At that moment she heard a steamer coming rapidly through the water. She says: "My dear husband, a few moments more and we are safe.—Don't you hear a boat coming?" He said he did, and immediately revived, made all the effort in his power, and struggled for himself and his heroic wife until the "Mississippi" came up and took them, with scores of others, on her commodious decks.—*Syracuse Jour.*

Discoveries of the Age.

Some of the most wonderful results of human intelligence have been witnessed in the last fifty years. It is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation, and what achievements it has effected in that short period. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807, now there are 8,000 steamboats traversing the waters of America only. In 1825 the first railroad was put in operation in Massachusetts. In 1840 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States alone there are now 8,797 miles of railroad, costing \$286,000,000, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America. The electric telegraph had its beginning in 1842. The electro-magnet was discovered in 1821; and electrotyping is a still later invention. Hoe's printing press, capable of printing 10,000 copies an hour, is a very recent discovery.

Gas light was unknown in 1801 now every city and town of any pretence is lighted with it, and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery, by which light, heat and motive power, may all be produced from water, with scarcely any cost. Daguerre communicated to the world his beautiful invention in 1839. Gun cotton and chloroform are discoveries but a few years old. Astronomy has added a number of new planets to the solar system.

What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries; for the intellect of man is awake, exploring every mine of knowledge, and searching for useful information in every department of art and industry.

Instinct of Horses.

It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincinnati Times, that the horses in the service of the fire department become entirely restless, and even anxious to "be off" the moment the fire-bells commence ringing, and although gentle at other times, are no sooner in the traces of an engine than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of the firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather seriously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of fire company No. 10, exhibiting this instinct, occurred a day or two ago. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses of the company hitched in a cart, and was driving along the street, when the fire-bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and whirling, started for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he came to the engine, when in turning the corner he upset the cart. Mr. Wilson was thrown out, and the wheel passed over him crushing his ribs.

It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincinnati Times, that the horses in the service of the fire department become entirely restless, and even anxious to "be off" the moment the fire-bells commence ringing, and although gentle at other times, are no sooner in the traces of an engine than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of the firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather seriously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of fire company No. 10, exhibiting this instinct, occurred a day or two ago. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses of the company hitched in a cart, and was driving along the street, when the fire-bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and whirling, started for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he came to the engine, when in turning the corner he upset the cart. Mr. Wilson was thrown out, and the wheel passed over him crushing his ribs.

It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincinnati Times, that the horses in the service of the fire department become entirely restless, and even anxious to "be off" the moment the fire-bells commence ringing, and although gentle at other times, are no sooner in the traces of an engine than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of the firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather seriously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of fire company No. 10, exhibiting this instinct, occurred a day or two ago. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses of the company hitched in a cart, and was driving along the street, when the fire-bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and whirling, started for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he came to the engine, when in turning the corner he upset the cart. Mr. Wilson was thrown out, and the wheel passed over him crushing his ribs.

It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincinnati Times, that the horses in the service of the fire department become entirely restless, and even anxious to "be off" the moment the fire-bells commence ringing, and although gentle at other times, are no sooner in the traces of an engine than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of the firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather seriously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of fire company No. 10, exhibiting this instinct, occurred a day or two ago. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses of the company hitched in a cart, and was driving along the street, when the fire-bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and whirling, started for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he came to the engine, when in turning the corner he upset the cart. Mr. Wilson was thrown out, and the wheel passed over him crushing his ribs.

It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincinnati Times, that the horses in the service of the fire department become entirely restless, and even anxious to "be off" the moment the fire-bells commence ringing, and although gentle at other times, are no sooner in the traces of an engine than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of the firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather seriously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of fire company No. 10, exhibiting this instinct, occurred a day or two ago. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses of the company hitched in a cart, and was driving along the street, when the fire-bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and whirling, started for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he came to the engine, when in turning the corner he upset the cart. Mr. Wilson was thrown out, and the wheel passed over him crushing his ribs.

It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincinnati Times, that the horses in the service of the fire department become entirely restless, and even anxious to "be off" the moment the fire-bells commence ringing, and although gentle at other times, are no sooner in the traces of an engine than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of the firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather seriously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of fire company No. 10, exhibiting this instinct, occurred a day or two ago. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses of the company hitched in a cart, and was driving along the street, when the fire-bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and whirling, started for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he came to the engine, when in turning the corner he upset the cart. Mr. Wilson was thrown out, and the wheel passed over him crushing his ribs.

Court Dress.

Prof. Mahan's adventure at the Court of St. James with his "yellow vest" revives our remembrance of a similar affair at the Court of Louis Philippe some twenty five years ago, which, however, terminated differently.

A worthy citizen of Boston was desirous of being presented at a Royal Ball, but lacked the costume. Military uniform or a court dress were then, as now, indispensable, and it was too late to get either. His more fortunate friends, "in full rig" took leave of him at his lodgings, with many expressions of regret that he could not accompany them. No sooner were they out of the house than he determined he would, at any rate, try the experiment. Within an hour he made his appearance at the door of the Throne Room at Versailles, arrayed in all the glory of his best blue coat, white vest and buttoned trousers. Here the horrified master of ceremonies stopped him, and pointing to his nankeens, endeavored by words and sign to convince him that his dress was not *comme il faut*, and that he must retire. "Dress—dress"—said the traveller—"not pass—not enter? Why it is the same dress I always wear in the General Court at Boston." No sooner were the words uttered than the door flew open, and the obsequious valet "bowing and bowing," preceded him, and announced in a loud voice, "Monsieur le General Court de Boston," to the infinite amazement and amusement of his American friends, and the great delight of the new made General.—*Albany Paper.*

Be Careful with the Guano.

It may not be as generally known as it should be, that great danger may be incurred by the reckless handling of guano. We understand that cases have occurred of persons having out upon their fingers who, in handling this manure, have received a deadly poison into the system. The guano contains an organic element which is just as certain to operate against life if it once reaches the blood, as the corruption of a body that gets into a wound upon the person of the dissector. Farmers should be aware of this fact and be cautious. We hear of a death from this cause occurring within a few days in a neighboring county.—*Phila. Amer.*

As one of the astronomers upon the Boston Common on the 4th of July, was adjusting his telescope, an honest individual, evidently from the rural districts, stood at a proper distance, eyeing the "tube" with much interest. After the proprietor had "taken sight," and got the instrument at the right elevation, he folded his arms and waited for a customer. Our worthy spectator began to grow impatient, and, edging up to the exhibitor, thus delivered himself: "If say, captain, when be you going to touch ther off?"—*Past.*

A lady writes from Newport: "We have to dress about nine times a day here. First, we put on a dress to dress in. Then we are ready for breakfast. After that we dress for the beach, then for the bath, then for dinner, then for the drive, then for the ball, and then for bed. If that isn't being put through a regular course of dainty and diamonds, then I am no judge of such performances."

The Cost of the U. S. Army.—The army appropriation bill now before Congress requires, for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1857, the sum of \$12,124,297 57. Add to this about a million and a half more embraced in the deficiency bill passed not long since, and the aggregate expense attending the maintenance of our army for twelve months is nearly fourteen millions of dollars. Some of the items are of interest, as may be seen from the following: Pay of army \$9,275,170; subsistence, \$1,888,834; quartermaster's supplies, \$1,010,000; transportation, \$1,500,000; communication of officers' subsistence, \$661,907; clothing, \$224,833 57; constructing barracks, &c., \$500,000. It is thought that the aggregate may be reduced to about ten millions of dollars.

A Negro Tarred and Feathered at Hudson, N. Y.—The Hudson Star of Tuesday says that between the hours of eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening, that usually quiet community was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement, in consequence of a tarring and feathering affair which came off in an upper part of the city. The subject was Wm. Mowers, a colored barber, and an old resident. He is supposed to have been on terms of too great intimacy with a respectable white girl.—He was taken from his shop by force, marched upon the public square, and in the presence of a large "vigilance committee," a coat of tar and feathers was well applied.—He was then given till Tuesday morning to leave the city. He left as soon as he could conveniently, after the getting out of the clutches of his "friends."

The humblest thing in the world—a clock, as it is always running itself down. And the most bashful, as it is always holding its hands before its face.

Rope! In.—A man in Troy made a shirt for a lady lately, which used up one hundred and twenty-eight feet of rope. So says the New York Mirror.

A Monster Blast.—A blast was fired at the new harbor of Holyhead, North Wales, recently, which required the labor of 60 men in its formation for 10 months, and a charge of 64 tons of powder to explode it. The quantity of stone loosened by the blast was calculated at 60,000 tons.

More Damage by the Late Storm.

We learn from the Frederick (Md.) Citizen that the barn of Mr. Lewis Cramer, some 31 miles from that city, was struck by lightning during the storm on Wednesday evening week, and consumed, with its contents, grain, hay, &c. Mr. Cramer's loss will be about \$3,000. A new house recently erected by Mr. Charles E. Trail, a short distance from Frederick, was also struck by lightning and much damaged during the same storm.

At Winchester (Va.), on Tuesday evening, the gas house was struck by lightning, but only slightly injured; Mr. W. Casher, residing a few miles from Winchester, had three horses killed by lightning. We learn from the York Pennsylvaniaian that the house occupied by Mrs. Beverson, near Possomtown, was struck by lightning, and she was picked up for dead, though she survived the shock. This house is much shattered, and a dog was killed by the flash. Mr. Hake's, Mr. Rice's, and two or three other barns in Manchester township were unroofed by the storm. A number of barns in the lower end of York county were either struck by lightning or unroofed. One farmer at or near the Gettysburg turnpike, lost four horses, all killed by lightning.

The Steamboat Calamity at Lake George.

It is now believed that 15 lives were lost by the burning of the steamer John Jay on Lake George. A passenger who was on board writes:

The boat took fire at or near twenty minutes after six, and from the time the first smoke burst out till she lay a continued flame from stern to stern, could not have exceeded ten minutes. Fortunately, on reaching the shore, we were within a half mile of a country hotel kept by Mr. Garfield, at a place called the Hague. We had not been long at the hotel before they began to bring in the bodies. It was not till then that any fully appreciated the danger from which they had escaped.

The remains of Miss Kershaw, from N. Orleans, were brought to the hotel. She was a beautiful creature, just 18 years of age, and the only daughter of parents that had lavished everything that money could bring upon her education, which she had just completed, and was making this northern trip under the protection of her uncle and his wife, J. A. White and lady.

Mrs. Twigg, who was lost, was the mother of a noble little boy, who was traveling with her. When the little fellow got safe to shore from the wreck, he saw his helpless mother floating beneath the surface of the water; he sprang to save her, but was held by those whose feeble arms were as helpless as his own.—He then knelt upon the stones and poured forth such a fervent prayer to God to save his poor mother; but no—her doom was sealed. Her widowed husband and motherless child have gone to their desolate hearth, followed by the remains of her who had made their home the happiest spot on earth.

Avoid Trees During Thunder Storms.

The great number of deaths by lightning of persons who take shelter under trees during thunder storms calls loudly for extensive public notices to persons, whether in carriages, or on horseback, or on foot, to avoid the shelter of trees. Better hazard all the consequences of a thorough wetting by the shower than risk the loss of life by lightning by taking shelter under a tree. We are so frequently prompted to this duty by the many deaths we record of persons or animals killed under trees by lightning that we cannot longer forego giving this notice.

Steamboats, railroad cars, iron houses, iron vessels, and buildings and vessels furnished with metallic lightning rods, continue to afford absolute protection against lightning.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, (N. Y.) JULY 30.

A Man's Leg and Arm cut off by a Moving Machine.—Benjamin Luedon, a laborer, had just entered a field of grass and commenced cutting it down with a mowing machine drawn by two horses, when he came to a low place or gutter in the field, the heavy, sharp knives all the while being in operation, one arm and one leg fell directly before the knives, which took them off at a single cut. The arm was cut off just above the wrist, and the leg a short distance above the ankle. The whole was performed in the twinkling of an eye. The unfortunate man, who lingered till next day, died in great agony. He leaves a wife and five children.—*Doyledown (Pa.) Democrat.*

Size of the West



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1866.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York.)

AUDITOR GENERAL,

DARWIN PHELPS, (of Annapolis.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

B. LAPOINTE, (of Bradford.)

COUNTY TICKET.

From the proceedings in another column,

it will be seen that the Union County Con-

vention has nominated a Ticket for the sup-

port of those who are opposed to the dan-

gerous Cincinnati platform, and to the ex-

tension of Slavery to Territory now free—a

question which appears now to over-ride all

others.

Although we have not taken any part,

particularly in the matter of framing the

ticket, we feel constrained to say, that they

have presented men for the support of the

citizens of the County whom we think, as a

whole, worthy of endorsement—and, as at

present advised, we know no reason why

we cannot go into a cheerful support of

them. We will not, to-day, enter into any

further remarks—but may, probably, here-

after.

The Sabbath School of the Presby-

terian Church had a picnic at Spangler's

spring, week before last, and that of Christ

Church, on the banks of Marsh-creek, last

week. Both days were pleasant, and every

thing passed off delightfully to those con-

cerned.

The Annual Commencement of Jef-

ferson College, took place last week. A

mong the Graduates were Messrs. J. E.

GARRISON and J. K. McILHENY, of this

county. The number of enrolled students

in the College is 268.

Painful Event.

A few weeks ago, a painful event occur-

ed in the neighborhood of St. Mary's col-

lege, near Emmitsburg. Mr. M'NULTY, who

resided near the college, and was engaged

in labor at the new building there, had a

difficulty with the sons of Mr. DEARY, who

was the architect, on a Sabbath evening, at

his house near, and was beaten by them. He

went to his home, and became so furious,

being under the influence of liquor, that his

sister called in a neighbor, named MORAN,

to endeavor to quiet him. He succeeded in

doing so temporarily, and went away; but

M'Nulty again becoming excited, he returned,

and as he was entering the door, M'Nul-

ty struck Moran with an axe on the head,

fracturing his skull. He lived about 14 days.

He leaves a wife and several small chil-

dren. M'Nulty appeared before Esq. Moo-

ney, at Emmitsburg, to answer the charge,

and, we learn, was discharged, on the plea

that he was crazed by liquor, and imagined

that the Dearys were after him, mistaking

M'Nulty for one of them. We have not

learned positively whether any further in-

vestigation of the affair will be had—but

the supposition is there will be. It is cer-

tainly a lamentable event in all its phases.

The wife of Mr. Moran, we understand, was

with him at the time he was struck.

The Democratic State Convention to

nominate a candidate for Surveyor General,

in room of Mr. Ives, who had resigned, re-

assembled at Chambersburg on Wednesday

last. On the eighth ballot, JOHN ROWE, of

Franklin county, was nominated. The

vote was—Rowe 60, Whallon 49, Alexan-

der 4.

The Fillmore American State Con-

vention assembled at Harrisburg on Tues-

day last, and placed in nomination a Fill-

more and Donelson Electoral Ticket, as fol-

lows:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, Hon. Jos. R. Ingalls.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. A. J. Elmerick, 13. Samuel Yoho,

2. Henry White, 14. T. C. Hildreth,

3. Jos. & Riley, Jr., 15. G. W. Youngman,

4. Isaac D. Moore, 16. J. V. Hoshorn,

5. Daniel O. Hiner, 17. D. S. Duffield,

6. Isaac Newton, 18. Geo. W. Patton,

7. Caleb N. Taylor, 19. Jos. H. Collins,

8. John C. Myers, 20. John H. Wells,

9. Sam'l Kenazey, 21. Wm. M. Wright,

10. Henry W. Snyder, 22. Henry Phillips,

11. Kimble Cleaver, 23. John M. D. Nesbit,

12. Robert P. Clark, 24. J. M. Hetherington,

25. James Webster.

The Valley Bank at Hagerstown has

failed. The owners reside in New York,

and have declined redeeming the notes in

circulation, which are now uncurrent, of

course. The total issues amounted to \$140,

000, a large proportion of which is floating

about New York.

The Caledonia Cold Springs estab-

lishment is now filled to overflowing, it is

said; and the daily arrivals exceed the most

sanguine expectations of its proprietors.

J. D. Sharon, James M. Sellers, and

John Beale, have been appointed Congres-

sional Conference from Juniata county, with

instructions to go for the use term princi-

ple, and to support the nomination of Jas.

Pamroy, Esq., of that county.

The Congressional Conference meet at

Chambersburg to-morrow.

Hon. John C. Kunkel has been re-

nominated for Congress, from the Harris-

burg district.

We have been politely furnished

with the Catalogue of Officers, Alumni and

Students of Pennsylvania College, of the

Medical Department of the College, and

the Theological Department—published by

the Students. The number of students in

College are as follows:—Seniors 23, Jun-

iors 10, Sophomores 13, Freshmen 17,

Partial Course 10, Preparatory Department

83—in all 164. In the Theological De-

partment there are 12 students—Seniors 8,

Juniors 4.

The Annual commencement takes place

on the third Thursday of September. The

Baccalaureate Discourse is pronounced the

Sunday preceding by the President of the

Institution. The Annual meeting of the

Alumni is held on Wednesday evening, and

an address delivered by one of its members.

The duty this year devolves upon Edward

McPHERSON, Esq., A. M., of Gettysburg.

On Wednesday the annual addresses before

the Philomathean and Phrenokosmian So-

cieties, will be delivered by SAMUEL W.

BLACK, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Hon.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, LL.D., of Somer-

set, Pa.

The Catalogue is printed by HENRY C.

NEPHEW, Gettysburg, and is got up in a

style which we have rarely seen equalled

by letter-press in any quarter. We con-

gratulate him on the very pretty piece of

workmanship he has sent forth from his

hands.

We learn that a Water Snake was

killed along Rock-creek a few days ago,

about 3 feet in length, which contained 47

small snakes, about 6 inches long, and a

small toad. It must have been of consid-

erable circumference, to contain all this.

More Specie Going.

The steamer Porcia sailed from New York

for Liverpool on Wednesday, with upwards

of one million of dollars in specie, and near-

ly 200 passengers.

The Commencement of the College

of St. James, near Hagerstown, was post-

poned a few weeks ago, owing to the pre-

valence of the dysentery among the stud-

ents to a considerable degree. We are pleased

to see that the disease has now disappeared.

There were four deaths, only, three at the

Institution, and one in the vicinity. "From

the date of the establishment of the Insti-

tution, in 1842, to the present summer, a

period of 14 years," the Hagerstown Her-

ald says, "it lost but one student by death,

and was exempted to an unexampled extent

from all kinds of disease."

The American and People's Conven-

tions in Connecticut have united in the elec-

tion of one Fremont electoral ticket.

The Democratic State Convention of

New Jersey assembled in Trenton on

Wednesday last, and nominated Hon. Wm.

C. Alexander for Governor. Resolutions

were adopted, approving the Cincinnati

platform.

The train of cars between Baltimore

and Philadelphia ran over a cow on Tues-

day night, and the locomotive was thrown

off the track, dragging the tender after it.

The train was going so fast at the time that

the locomotive smashed the baggage and mail

cars all to pieces, and knocked the end out

of one of the passenger-cars. The locomot-

ive fell down an embankment of ten feet,

and was deeply imbedded in the earth.

The cars were not fired off the track. Sev-

eral persons were injured, but none killed.

The total amount of deaths in the

City of New York, last week, was 740—

being an increase of 115 over the preceding

week. This would seem to show the pre-

valence of some epidemic disease. There is

great apprehension with regard to the Yel-

low Fever getting a foothold, as many ves-

sels arriving from Southern ports run up to

the City, without regard to the Quarantine

regulations, although there is, for doing so,

a fine of \$5,000 and an imprisonment of

two years.

Some idea of the wealth of Lancas-

ter county may be formed from the fact

that the quota of the State Tax for that

county, paid in by the County Treasurer

last week, was about \$100,000.

Gen. Johnston. This gentleman is out

in a letter announcing his intention to sup-

port Mr. Fillmore for the presidency. He

embraces the occasion to refer to his former

political friends in no very complimentary

terms.

A man named Samuel Neely, aged

about 30 years, fell into the Delaware at

Philadelphia on Tuesday, and was drowned.

He was rescued from drowning the day be-

fore, at the very same place where he lost

his life.

Judge Davis has rendered a deci-

sion in the Supreme Court, at Poughkeepsie,

N. Y., that commissioners of highways are

liable for accidents on the highways, when

it can be proven that such accidents occurred

in consequence of the roads not being kept

in proper order.

Henry Rains at the South.—A letter in

the Petersburg Express states that Farm-

ville, Va., was visited on the 4th inst., by

the heaviest fall of rain they have had in

last forty years. The letter adds:

"Every bridge over the branch which

runs through the town (five in number)

were swept away. The Messrs. J. J. & T.

B. Rice are the greatest sufferers. Their

tanyard was entirely submerged, and a large

number of hogs swept from the vale."

Elections.

Elections took place last week in Ken-

tucky, Missouri, Iowa, and North Carolina.

From Kentucky, the returns would indi-

cate that it has gone for the Democrats.—

Forty-nine counties show a democratic

gain over the Governor's election last fall

of 7,477 votes; the American majority in

the whole State last year was 4,403. As

far as ascertained, there have been elected

5 democrats, 2 Americans, and two whig

Judges. The democrats have carried the

Lexington Judicial District over the pre-

scent (American) Chief Justice of the Su-

preme Court.

From Iowa, the accounts are somewhat

conflicting, but large gains are claimed by

the Republicans.

The accounts from Missouri are so

"through other," that we can form no defi-

nite idea of the result. In that State it is

a triangular contest for Governor—Benton,

anti-Benton, and American.

Scanty returns from North Carolina favor

the Democratic Governor; Bragg, who is

doubtless re-elected.

The steamer Asia arrived at New

York on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to

the 26th ult. The news is not of much

moment. The disturbances in Spain con-

tinue to excite attention in Europe. The

government troops, however, are evidently

prevailing against the insurrectionists, and

there was no reason to doubt their ultimate

success. The American difficulties with

England were on the point of adjustment.

There is a decline in Breadstuffs.

In addition to the damage done in

Carroll county by the late thunder-storm

mentioned last week, we learn the saw-mill

at McKinstry's mill was also destroyed, a

portion of the roof of Calvert College, car-

ried away, trees torn up by the roots, and

corn in many places, laid prostrate, though

some have again assumed its natural vigor

and strength.

During the thunder-storm of yester-

day week, two ladies, Mrs. Wilbarr, of

Anne Arundel county, Md., and Miss

Ridgway, her sister, were struck by light-

ning, and both instantly killed.

An election took place in Mobile,

Alabama, on Monday, of a local character,

and resulted in a general democratic ma-

jority. The result caused much disappoint-

ment among the Americans, as it was quite

unexpected.

The New Governor of Kansas.

The Washington Union, in speaking of

Col. Geary, the newly appointed Governor

of Kansas, says that "it will be his

Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, August 3.—The Fitchburg (Massachusetts) American State Council held a meeting to-day, when a motion to endorse Fillmore and Donelson was amended by substituting the names of Fremont and Johnson by a vote of 89 to 52.

A letter was read from president Bartlett revoking the charter of the Massachusetts Council on the ground of recreancy, and authorizing the Fillmoreites to form a new council. The Fillmoreites thereupon withdrew and formed a new State Council.

The Fremontites endorsed the nomination of Gov. Gardner, and adhered to the nomination of Fremont and Johnson.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

The boiler attached to the cotton factory at Little Falls, New York, exploded with terrible effect on Thursday last, instantly killing Thomas Stevenson and injuring several children. The Herkimer Journal says: The boiler was a new one, weighing seven tons, and such was the tremendous power of the explosion, that two thirds of it was raised up nearly one hundred feet and carried south a distance of about two hundred feet before it came down. The rest of it was scattered in different directions, at distances ranging from one to eight hundred feet. The chimney, 71 feet in height, was lifted several feet, and came down with crushing force—and part of the brick walls were thrown in a northerly direction, breaking windows, clapboards and fences belonging to houses on the 1-land. Several bricks fell upon the roof of Messrs. Pease & Satterly's paper mill, penetrating through it as if it was only a sheet of paper. We never saw such a complete wreck. It is awful to behold. We never before realized the almost infinite power of steam. The heavens were filled with bricks, broken timber, broken boiler, dirt, water and steam.—Catharine and Margaret O'Connor were badly injured, and Mr. Lawrence O'Leary, and two girls and a boy severely injured.

A Double Scoundrel.—Sanford S. Partridge, a married man with two children, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., recently induced a girl of fifteen, daughter of an influential citizen of Aurora, Indiana, to elope with him. The pair came to Cincinnati, where he hired a pair of horses and a carriage, and decamped to Bloomington, Iowa, where he disposed of their traveling equipage, and then went to Rock Island, and put up at a first class hotel, and lived in fine style.—Their stay, however, was of short duration, as Partridge has been pursued and arrested.

Major Buford.

It appears from the St. Louis News, that this gallant commander of Southern chivalry, who was in at the sack of Lawrence, has not succeeded very well in Kansas.—He has gone home disgusted. Kansas does not pay. Conquering the Territory is, after all, a costly business. The slave power will find perhaps that freedom is not to be put down without some sacrifice, some cost, some losses and defeats.

The News has the following in regard to the disappointed Major:—

"This gentleman sold his plantation in Alabama, and invested the proceeds, amounting to something like \$50,000, in the glorious but unpaying business of making Kansas a Slave State. He collected a company of nearly three hundred men, whose expenses to the Territory he paid, having first entered into written agreements with each member, individually, by the terms of which, his men were to pre-empt a claim of land in Kansas, and mortgage it to their commander, to secure the money he had advanced to them. All promised well, and Major Buford battered himself with the prospect that his Alabama plantation would be the means of securing to him a hundred or more Kansas farms, worth a dozen times as much as the one he parted with. But he soon found that going to distant Territories to maintain the rights of the South is not just what it seems to be. Major Buford passed through this city, not long ago on his way to Alabama, and it is said that he is so disgusted with the Kansas business, that he will have nothing more to do with it. He tried to get his men to settle on pre-emption claims, & become steady citizens, so as to secure him for the sums of money he paid out for them. But the men could not be induced to do it. They preferred roving over the country in organized bands, depending on their hostess for the means of support. These friends are becoming tired of them, and no doubt desire their departure. They have done nothing for themselves, nothing for their commander, and nothing for the cause of the South in Kansas."

Extensive Fire in West Troy.

Troy, (N. Y.) Aug. 2.—Seventy thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire in the village of West Troy this morning. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock, in the pile of lumber immediately adjoining Lamb's carriage establishment, on Canal street, between Rochester street and the Erie canal. From thence it spread with almost incredible rapidity to the buildings in the immediate vicinity.

Burned to Death.—At Newboro', Canada, on the 19th ult. the dwelling house of Henry McNally was destroyed by fire.—While the flames were enveloping the house, Mrs. McNally rushed in, as is supposed, to recover some money which she had privately laid up, but the fire was so furious that she could not get out again. Her husband tried to get her through a window, when he too was surrounded by the flames, and the roof falling in, they were both destroyed by the devouring element.

A Criminal Officer's Holder.

The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, in the course of their investigations in the case of a corner whom they had arrested, elicited satisfactory evidence that he was in the habit of disintering the bodies of persons who had been buried, for the purpose of dropping them into the docks, and thus receiving the fees attending an inquest. In this way, it is said, one body has been made to do service three or four times—or as long as it would hold together. This seems in part for the great number of bodies that, but a little while ago, were constantly found under the wharves of San Francisco.

Fruit and Vegetable Trade.

One thousand bushels of peaches were shipped from Norfolk by one of the New York steamers one day last week. Early apples are also shipped from Baltimore. The sweet potato trade will commence shortly—a few barrels having already been sold at \$5.

The California Revolution—Message of the President.

WASHINGTON, August 6th.—The President to-day communicated to the Senate a reply to the resolution of that body calling for information relative to the state of affairs at San Francisco, California, together with the correspondence on the subject.

A letter from the Governor of California asks the President for three thousand stand of muskets or rifles, fifty rounds of ammunition, two mortars, three hundred shells, and two guns of large calibre, with their ammunition and appliances, promising that they shall be paid for or returned. He likewise asks the use of the Military and Naval forces to suppress the insurrection. The President conceiving that there were insufferable obstacles to the action now demanded, referred the subject to the Attorney General, whose decision he approves.

Mr. Cushing argues that there is no evidence in the Governor's statements, or other authentic information, that in what has occurred at San Francisco there was committed or threatened any act of resistance or obstruction to the constitution, laws or official authority of the United States.—The President is only to be moved to action by the Legislature of the State in which the insurrection exists, or by the Executive of such State, when such Legislature cannot be convened, and when punishment or extreme public disaster can be averted only by such intervention of the federal Government. He says that the whole constitutional power of California has not been exerted, and it does not appear that the Governor took any steps to convene the Legislature, although that remedy might have been adopted and had its effectual application to the evils long before any such remedy could be demanded from the President.

Minnesota Territory—The Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Two new land districts have just been created by law for Minnesota, embracing all the region between Lake Superior and the Missouri river on the east and west boundaries of territory, and between the Canada line, and on the east and west, through a point six or seven miles north of the mouth of the Crow Wing river, corresponding to the line which divides townships 45 and 46 north fourth meridian.

The act provides an appropriation of \$10,000 for new surveys. Proper instructions have already been issued by the General Land Office, for extensive surveying operations north of Lake Superior, and in the valleys of the Crow Wing & Mississippi rivers, where the Indian title has been extinguished, and the white settlements are said to be rapidly extending.

This is an important movement as connected with the commerce of the Lakes and general resources of the country, since the facilities of communication now enjoyed through the Lakes and various lines of railroad, and such as to afford ample outlets between this once remote region and the Atlantic cities.

The Brooks and Burlingame Affair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A correspondence between Messrs. Lane and Campbell has been published, growing out of the difficulty between Messrs. Brooks and Burlingame.

Mr. Lane says that inasmuch as Mr. Burlingame was willing to meet Mr. Brooks anywhere, he is directed by the latter to request that a place of meeting be designated, and that in behalf of Mr. Brooks, he is authorized to name any place within ten miles of Washington, or to accept any place within one hundred miles of Washington.

Mr. Campbell replies that his authority to act as Mr. Burlingame's friend, ceased on the 26th ult., and he returns Mr. Lane's communication, that he may convey it to Mr. Burlingame as he thinks proper.

Mr. Lane again addresses Mr. Campbell, informing him that Mr. Brooks will await Mr. Burlingame's address, or his return to the City, until Tuesday, and then make an expose.

The Drought in Texas.

A letter from Austin, June 26, to the Galveston Citizen, says:

The drought still continues, and is really distressing. Crops here and all up the Colorado are ruined. This is a terrible calamity to the country. There is no telling how much such a season injures our State. A Mexican invasion would not do half the harm.

The Houston Telegraph states that numbers of cattle and horses are dying on the prairies, in consequence of the scarcity of water. This has been an unfortunate year for stock in this State. Great numbers perished by cold last winter, and now others are dying from heat and thirst.

Singular Marriage.—A young man residing in Bonaventure, who was under an engagement of marriage with a young lady, died on Friday last. Rich the gentleman and lady, as well as their families, were firm believers in the doctrine of the spiritualists, and notwithstanding the death of the former, it was determined that the marriage should take place between the disembodied spirit of the young man and the living, breathing body of his affianced bride.

Accordingly, on Sunday, the marriage ceremony was performed between the disembodied corpse, and the warm blooming bride. It is understood that this was in compliance with the directions of the spirit of the bridegroom. The devotion of the lady to the spirit or the memory of her lover carried her through this trying ceremony without faltering; but it must lead to unhappiness, for she, no doubt, considers herself as the wife of one whom she shall meet in the hereafter more. Her heart has been buried in the grave with him who should have been her guide and protector. Among all the singular things recorded of the Spiritualists, we have met with nothing parallel to this.—Phil. Journal.

Macdonald Stephenson, in Herpath's Railway Journal, proposes the construction of a railroad from London to Lahore, in the East Indies, with but two branches—one at the Straits of Dover, and the other at the Darbhanga. The entire length of the line will be about 3,415 miles, and will cost about \$170,000,000. It will be as in all likelihood it is ultimately to be—the distance between London and India will be reduced to a ten days' journey.

A Curious Typographical Error.—The change of a single letter makes a curious difference in a word sometimes. A paper copying from "Benton's Thirty Years" calls it "Thirty Bears in the United States Senate."

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.	
Wheat,	56 87 to 6 94
Wheat,	1 50 to 1 51
Rye,	63 to 65
Corn,	70 to 72
Oats,	35 to 37
Chopped-corn,	9 75 to 10 25
Timothy-seed,	3 00 to 3 50
Red Clover,	5 50 to 8 25

YORK—Friday last.	
Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	6 36
Wheat, per bushel,	1 35 to 1 60
Rye,	62
Corn,	55
Oats,	31
Clover Seed,	8 00
Timothy Seed,	2 50
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 75

HANOVER—Thursday last.	
Flour, (from Wagons),	56 25
Wheat, per bushel,	1 35 to 1 50
Rye,	62
Corn,	50
Oats,	30
Rye Flour,	2 50
Buckwheat,	40
Potatoes,	37 1/2
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Clover Seed,	5 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 00

Married.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Steiner, Mr. L. A. DAN FIELDS, to Miss ANNA M. SEIFERT—both of Hanover.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. A. WILKINS, to Miss MARY A. SEIFERT—both of Hanover.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. THAD. DEUS, of Bloomington, Ind., Germany of this country) to Miss M. A. SEIFERT, of New Orleans.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. H. C. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. W. H. HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

To Readers, Teachers & Others.

Do YOU WANT ANY—
Mathematical,
Miscellaneous,
Theological,
Dramatical,
Scientific,
Religious,
Classical,
Portraits,
Sporting,
Medical,
School or Law
Book, Magazine, Periodical, or Newspaper, published in Europe or America?
If so, send your order to us accompanied by the money and we will send you (thru post or express, or as you may direct, cheaper than you can purchase elsewhere.
We bill on solvent banks taken at par.
We bill on letters containing money should be registered.
If more money is sent than the order amounts to we will send the balance back.
Address: GAYLARD & CO.,
Booksellers & Stationers, 34 Canal Street, N. Y.
Aug. 11.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JACOB SAUM, sen., late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
GEORGE SAUM, Adm'r.
Aug. 11.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of WM. BRICKER, deceased, in pursuance of authority conferred upon them by the said last will and testament, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, On Friday the 5th day of September next, THE FARM, late of said deceased, situated in the townships of Adams and Tyrone, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Robert, Peter Trimmer, John Eckendorff, Henry Shybaugh, and others, containing

190 ACRES,

of PATENTED LAND, more or less, in a good state of cultivation and fencing, on which are erected a

TWO-STORY

STONE HOUSE,

with Stone Kitchen, Stone Spring House, stone Smoke House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, and Corn Crib, and a LOG TENANT HOUSE, and a Log Stable—

There are also two springs of never-failing water, one at each end of buildings, and a good ORCHARD, with every variety of Fruit, consisting of Apples, Peas, Plums, Cherries and Peaches. About one-third of the Farm is covered with good Timber; and there are about 25 Acres of Meadow.

It is situated in the neighborhood of three Miles—being but a mile distant from two of them.

The Farm will be sold entire, or in two parts, to suit purchasers, as it is susceptible of convenient division.

The Last named Executor, residing upon the property, will show the Farm to persons wishing to view the same.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DAVID BRICKER, } Ex'rs.
JACOB BRICKER, }

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of PHILIP COLL, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 28th day of August next, the Real Estate of said deceased, viz:—

A FARM,

situate in Liberty township, Adams county, 3 miles west of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Hon. James McPherson, Maxwell Shields, and others, containing

164 Acres, more or less,

about 30 Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is well covered with thriving Chestnut and Rock-oak Timber. The improvements are a

ONE AND A HALF STORY

LOG HOUSE,

Log Barn; a young Orchard of choice Fruit, &c. There are two good Springs near the dwelling.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call upon the subscriber, residing thereon. It will be offered undivided or in two parts, to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. A. COLL, Adm'r.

By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk.

Consequences of Disunion.
Hon. W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, has written a letter to the citizens of Franklin county, Pa., in which he thus forcibly depicts the consequences of disunion:
I remember, years ago, on a bright summer's afternoon, toiling up that turpentine road on the Cove Mountain, in your county, and when I reached the summit, turning to gaze on as beautiful a scene as ever gladdened my eyes—the valley of peaceful beauty which stretches off to Maryland and towards the Potomac. It is a familiar scene to most of you. To me it was new, and its impression has never faded from my mind. As far as the eye could reach there was fertility—the signs of tranquil industry; all was beautiful—all was peaceful—it looked, as it was, like the abode of a happy and united people. The political line, separating Pennsylvania from Maryland, traced by those old-fashioned surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, was visible to no eye. The trees on which they marked it had long been felled or disappeared. Many a farm was separated by it, but, except in the eye of the law, no one knew it or cared about it.
I have often—for painful thoughts are thrusting themselves upon me—recalled that scene of natural beauty and united interest, and realized what it would be—what your condition will be—what must be the condition of every county in this Commonwealth lying on the Maryland line; Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Fayette and Greene; if disunion be forced upon us, and the rupture be, as it would be, between what are popularly but falsely called the free and the slave States, between us, and Maryland. I wish every man could be made to understand what a frontier is, even that of civilized life. Its daily, hourly vexations and dangers—its line of custom-houses to keep the smuggler in and out—the crowds of fugitives from justice and labor, infesting every avenue and concealed in every thicket—the murderer striking down his victim to-day and flying with the fresh blood on his hand to a foreign territory to-morrow—the bickering, the strife, the hot blood of continuous dispute—all this, would be the daily doom of every Southern county of this State, and across the beautiful valley I have spoken of could be distressingly visible, the actual, broad, perhaps bloody line which disunion must trace. This is true, though hard to conceive. Pennsylvania, and you, citizens of Franklin county, have so long reposed in the very centre of the Union, that you cannot understand how you can become a frontier and how you will suffer when you do.

Late European Intelligence.
NEW YORK, August 4.—The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, arrived this afternoon, from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo.
The Atlantic brings little news, except in relation to the Spanish insurrection, accounts of the progress and prospects of which are somewhat conflicting. As near as we can judge from the reports of O'Donnell, had taken such effectual measures for crushing an outbreak, should any occur, that after thirty hours' hard fighting in Madrid the citizens and national guard surrendered and were immediately disarmed.—Madrid was tranquil. At Barcelona and elsewhere the outbreaks were trifling, and were speedily suppressed. Saragossa is now the headquarters of the insurrectionists, where it is reported that more than a legal quorum of the Cortes were assembled, proclaiming "liberty and the constitution." Navarez and other adherents of ex-Queen Christina were hastening to the frontier, whither Napoleon had ordered troops.
The London Times intimates that Mr. Dallas's proposition for the settlement of the Central question is likely to prove satisfactory to England.
A letter to the Spanish Legation at Paris says that the difficulty between Mexico and Spain has been honorably adjusted.
Serious disturbances had broken out at Cassino, in the Papal States, and at Naples. At the latter place several persons were wounded and numerous arrests made.

Strange Occurrence.
Something strange is reported to have occurred on Pea Ridge, in Lincoln county, Tenn., a few days ago. A horse and plow—so the story goes—while a farmer was using in his field, sunk and disappeared in the earth, leaving a hole to which no bottom has yet been found, and in which the farmer himself came near falling. His neighbors were called to the place, who, by means of ropes, let him down in search of the horse and plow, to the depth of thirty or forty feet, but the farther he went the larger the hole appeared, and he called to his friends to pull him up, which they did. Several unsuccessful attempts were afterwards made to fathom the hole. The horse and plow were "gone the way of all the earth."

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:
"Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., in his fiery Democratic declaration on Friday night, announced to the House that he was authorized to say, that if Mr. Buchanan was elected President he would veto any bill which might pass contemplating the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, as the principle which it recognized. There is a strong conviction prevailing that secret pledges have been given by Mr. Buchanan to the South, covering, if possible, even larger concessions than those contained in the Cincinnati platform—which he adopted to the exclusion of any opinions of his own. They have him bound hand and foot ready for any course which party necessity may demand."

Remarkable Case.—Mrs. Julia Sigley, wife of John Sigley, of Blacksville, died on the 14th ult., of dysentery, from which she had suffered for five years. During this time she had been "suffered" upwards of one hundred and forty times, and more than three thousand pounds of water were extracted. —*Worcester Patriot.*

The value of the ready-made garments sold by wholesale in the city of New York in 1853 reached nearly to twenty millions of dollars, including men's and boys'. The amount sold in the same manner in 1844 was only two millions five hundred dollars worth. The average earnings of females in sewing in the city is calculated to be about four dollars and a half per week.

Kansas—Col. Sumner—Coolie Trade.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The President today sent to the Senate a message, accompanied by various official despatches, relative to the affairs of Kansas, in which it appears, in reply to a resolution of that body, no order was issued from the War Department to any military officer in command in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of those territories, or to prevent by military power any assembly of the people thereof. The Secretary of War endorsed the letter of Col. Sumner, dated July 21, 1856, reporting his return to Leavenworth, as follows:
"The communication of Col. Sumner and the proclamation endorsed indicate that circumstances not disclosed in previous reports existed to justify him in employing the military forces to disperse the assembly at Topeka. Though thus indicated, it is not yet made fully to appear that the case was one in which, by his instructions, he was authorized to act, viz:—That the government has found the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the power vested in the U. S. Marshal inadequate to effect the purpose which was contemplated by the employment of troops of the United States.—Col. Sumner will be called on to communicate on the point."

Another report was received from the President in relation to the coolie trade, showing the great extent of the traffic in such Asiatics, and their importation into Cuba, together with the Africans.
Nicaraguan Affairs.
It is a troublesome time that Walker, the Nicaraguan leader, is having in his republic. He has been elected and inaugurated as President, receiving, as it is reported, 14,000 votes out of a total of 24,000. This looks like a decided expression of the popular will in his favor, and such a vote must include a large portion of the native population, since the Americans in Nicaragua, soldiers included, can scarcely number more than three or four thousand. But votes are not always legal, and moreover, they do not furnish the means of war; neither do they supply the funds to carry on a government; so we hear that he is sadly in need of both men and money; that his election and inauguration are regarded by many of the natives as an usurpation; that the former President, Rivas, is still in possession of the city of Leon; and that a league of the northern States of Central America against him exists, and that an invasion of Nicaragua will take place as soon as the rainy season is over.
All these circumstances induce us to believe that Walker is approaching the termination of his political career.

An Afflicting Scene.—A most affecting ceremonial, connected with the burying of the dead, took place on Saturday morning at the church of Rev. Dr. Putnam, Elliot square, Roxbury, Mass., where the funeral services were performed over the bodies of Mrs. Caroline L. Belknap and Mrs. Annie S. Twigg, who lost their lives a few days since, while on a pleasure trip, by the burning of the steamer John Jay, on Lake George. The peculiar manner of the deaths of the departed, snatched suddenly from life when pleasantness and joy were all around them, their nearness of relationship, and their almost twin-like ages, seemed to produce an unusual impression upon the spectators and assembled friends. They were placed side by side on rests on the pulpit platform, with their feet toward the door, and on the open lid of each coffin was laid a wreath of white roses. The inscriptions on the plates merely recorded the names, ages and date of departure, Mrs. Belknap being 38, and Mrs. Twigg a year younger. The countenances of the dead were fresh and fair, and gave nothing to the eye but the suggestion of a most peaceful and tranquil repose; so much so that had the bodies been placed upon a couch in a half-shaded room, it would have been impossible to have imagined the sleep to have been that of death. The service consisted only of reading of very appropriate selections from Revelations, Corinthians, and other portions of the sacred Scriptures, followed by prayer. The organ, at the proper intervals, pealed forth solemn dirges, closing with the dead march in "Saul."

A Remarkable Horse.
The Oregon (Illinois) Reporter of the 18th, has an obituary of a remarkable horse, that died in that village a few days ago.—He was known as the Wild Horse, and Arkansas Traveller, and was owned by a physician of Oregon.
"The Traveller" was noted for his eccentric habits, his speed, and powers of endurance. He was a wild horse, having been captured in the northern part of California, at so advanced an age that he never could be thoroughly tamed. No one except the doctor could enter his stall with safety; but between them there appeared to have been a treaty of perfect peace and amity. He has often gone a distance of 112 miles in 12 hours, and without injury or fatigue.—His usual time from Oregon to Rockland, twenty-five miles, was two hours. The doctor, during the six years he owned him, rode him upwards of 20,000 miles, during which time he was never known to trip or stumble.

Painful Coincidence.—A gentleman of this village, who was born at Skaneateles, and who studied his profession there, mentions the following painful and extraordinary coincidence:
John J. Speed, who studied law with the late Daniel Keefe, of Skaneateles, and who became a celebrated lawyer in Maryland, was lost on the steamer Henry Clay, burned on the Hudson three or four years ago. Edward Stanford, of New York, from the same office, was lost on the Arctic; and John C. Beach, of New York, from the same office, was killed by the explosion of the steamer Empire State on Saturday last. —*Saratoga (N. Y.) Courier.*
The Casualties of July.—The following table exhibits the number of killed and wounded by railroad and steamboat accidents during the month of July, the number of lives lost by fire, and the amount of property destroyed by conflagrations. The fires which have not destroyed property to the value of \$25,000 are not enumerated, and of course a very considerable number are excluded:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Railroad and boats.	78	137
Steamboat accidents.	62	10
By fire.	12	5
Total.	152	152
Property destroyed by fire.	\$1,121,000.	

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1856.
UNION STATE TICKET.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, (of Armstrong.)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPORTE, (of Bradford.)

County Ticket.
From the proceedings in another column, it will be seen that the Union County Convention has nominated a Ticket for the support of those who are opposed to the dangerous Cincinnati platform, and to the extension of Slavery to Territory now free—a question which appears now to over-ride all others.

Although we have not taken any part, particularly in the matter of framing the ticket, we feel constrained to say, that they have presented men for the support of the citizens of the County, whom we think, as a whole, worthy of endorsement—and, as at present advised, we know no reason why we cannot go into a cheerful support of them. We will not, to-day, enter into any further remark—but may, probably, hereafter.

The Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church had a picnic at Spangler's spring, week before last, and that of Christ Church, on the banks of Marsh-creek, last week. Both days were pleasant, and every thing passed off delightfully to those concerned.

The Annual Commencement of Jefferson College took place last week. Among the Graduates were Messrs. J. E. GARRISON and J. K. McCLARY, of this county. The number of enrolled students in the College is 263.

Painful Event.
A few weeks ago, a painful event occurred in the neighborhood of St. Mary's college, near Emmitsburg. Mr. McNULTY, who resided near the college, and was engaged in labor at the new building there, had a difficulty with the sons of Mr. DEARY, who was the architect, on a Sabbath evening, at a house near, and was beaten by them. He went to his home, and became so furious, being under the influence of liquor, that his sister called in a neighbor, named MORAN, to endeavor to quiet him. He succeeded in doing so temporarily, and went away; but McNulty again becoming excited, he returned, and as he was entering the door, McNulty struck Moran with an axe on the head, fracturing his skull. He lived about 14 days. He leaves a wife and several small children. McNulty appeared before Esq. Moore, at Emmitsburg, to answer the charge, and we learn, was discharged, on the plea that he was crazed by liquor, and imagined that the Dearys were after him, mistaking McNulty for one of them. We have not learned positively whether any further investigation of the affair will be had—but the supposition is there will be. It is certainly a lamentable event in all its phases. The wife of Mr. Moran, we understand, was with him at the time he was struck.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, in room of Mr. Ives, who had resigned, re-assembled at Chambersburg on Wednesday last. On the eighth ballot, JOHN ROWN, of Franklin county, was nominated. The vote was—Rowe 60, Whallon 49, Alexander 4.
The Fillmore American State convention assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and placed in nomination a Ticket more and Donelson Electoral Ticket, as follows:
ELECTIONS AT LARGE.
Hon. Andrew Stewart, Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll, DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. A. J. Elmore, 14. Samuel Yohe,
2. Henry White, 14. [To be filled.]
3. Jos. S. Riley, Jr., 13. G. W. Youngman,
4. Henry D. Moore, 16. J. V. Heshorn,
5. Daniel O. Hittner, 17. R. S. Burdick,
6. Isaac West, 18. Geo. W. Patton,
7. Caleb N. Taylor, 19. John H. Kahns,
8. John C. Myers, 20. John H. Wells,
9. Samuel Kenney, 21. Wm. M. Wright,
10. Henry W. Snyder, 22. Henry Phillips,
11. Kimbrey Clevor, 23. John M. Nesbit,
12. Robert T. Clark, 24. J. M. Washington,
13. James Webster, 25. James Webster.

The Valley Bank at Hagerstown has failed. The owners reside in New York, and have declined redeeming the notes in circulation, which are now uncurrent, of course. The total issues amounted to \$140,000, a large proportion of which is floating about New York.
The Caledonia Cold Springs establishment is now filled to overflowing, it is said; and the daily arrivals exceed the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors.
J. D. Sharon, James M. Sellers, and John Beale, have been appointed Congressional Congressmen from Juniata county, with instructions to go for the one term principle, and to support the nomination of Jas. Patmore, Esq., of that county.
The Congressional Congress meet at Chambersburg to-morrow.
Hon. John C. Kunkel has been re-nominated for Congress, from the Harrisburg district.

We have been politely furnished with the Catalogue of Officers, Alumni and Students of Pennsylvania College, of the Medical Department of the College, and the Theological Department—published by the Students. The number of students in College are as follows:—Seniors 22, Juniors 19, Sophomores 13, Freshmen 17, Partial Course 10, Preparatory Department 83—in all 161. In the Theological Department there are 12 students—Seniors 8, Juniors 4.
The Annual commencement takes place on the third Thursday of September. The Baccalaureate Discourse is pronounced the Sunday preceding by the President of the Institution. The Annual meeting of the Alumni is held on Wednesday evening, and an address delivered by one of its members. The duty this year devolves upon Edward McPherson, Esq., A. M., of Gettysburg. On Wednesday the annual addresses before the Philomathesian and Pirenakosmian Societies, will be delivered by SAMUEL W. BLACK, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pa., and HENRY S. BLACK, LL. D., of Somerset, Pa.

The Catalogue is printed by HENRY G. NEINSTEIN, Gettysburg, and is got up in a style which we have rarely seen equalled by letter-press in any quarter. We congratulate him on the very pretty piece of workmanship he has sent forth from his hands.
We learn that a Water Snake was killed along Rock-creek a few days ago, about 3 feet in length, which contained 47 small snakes, about 6 inches long, and a small toad! It must have been of considerable circumference, to contain all this.

More Specie Going.
The steamer Persia sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, with upwards of one million of dollars in specie, and nearly 200 passengers.

The Commencement of the College of St. James, near Hagerstown, was postponed a few weeks ago, owing to the prevalence of the dysentery among the students to a considerable degree. We are pleased to see that the disease has now disappeared. There were four deaths only, three at the Institution, and one in the vicinity. "From the date of the establishment of the Institution, in 1842, to the present summer, a period of 14 years," the Hagerstown Herald says, "it lost but one student by death, and was exempted to an unexampled extent from all kinds of disease."

The American and People's Convention in Connecticut have united in the election of one Fremont electoral ticket.

The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey assembled in Trenton on Wednesday last, and nominated Hon. Wm. C. Alexander for Governor. Resolutions were adopted, approving the Cincinnati platform.

The train of cars between Baltimore and Philadelphia ran over a cow on Tuesday night, and the locomotive was thrown off the track, dragging the tender after it.—The train was going so fast at the time that the concussion smashed the baggage and mail cars all to pieces, and knocked the end out of one of the passenger cars. The locomotive fell down an embankment of ten feet, and was deeply imbedded in the earth.—The cars were not forced off the track. Several persons were injured, but none killed.

The total amount of deaths in the City of New York, last week, was 746—being an increase of 115 over the preceding week. This would seem to show the prevalence of some epidemic disease. There is great apprehension with regard to the Yellow Fever getting a foot-hold, as many vessels arriving from Southern ports run up to the City, without regard to the Quarantine regulations, although there is, for doing so, a fine of \$5,000 and an imprisonment of two years.

Some idea of the wealth of Lancaster county may be formed from the fact that the quota of the State Tax for that county, paid in by the County Treasurer last week, was about \$100,000.

Gen. Hamilton, a Mississippian is out in a letter announcing his intention to support Mr. Fillmore for the presidency. He embraces the occasion to refer to his former political friends in no very complimentary terms.

A man named Samuel Neely, aged about 30 years, fell into the Delaware at Philadelphia on Tuesday, and was drowned. He was rescued from drowning the day before, at the very same place where he lost his life.

Judge Davies has rendered a decision in the Supreme Court, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., that commissioners of highways are liable for accidents on the highways, when it can be proven that such accidents occurred in consequence of the roads not being kept in proper order.

Heavy Rains of the South.—A letter in the Petersburg Express states that Farmville, Va., was visited on the 1st inst., by the heaviest fall of rain they have had the last forty years. The letter adds:
"Heavy drizzle over the branch which runs through the town (five in number) were swept away. The Messrs. J. J. & T. B. Rice are the greatest sufferers. Their tanyard was entirely submerged, and a large number of hides swept from the vats."

Elections.
Elections took place last week in Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, and North Carolina. From Kentucky, the returns would indicate that it has gone for the Democrats.—Forty-nine counties show a democratic gain over the Governor's election last fall of 7,477 votes; the American majority in the whole State last year was 4,403. As far as ascertained, there have been elected 5 democrats, 2 American, and two whig Judges. The democrats have carried the Lexington Judicial District over the present (American) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
From Iowa, the accounts are somewhat conflicting, but large gains are claimed by the Republicans.
The accounts from Missouri are so "through-out," that we can form no definite idea of the result. In that State it is a triangular contest for Governor—Benton, anti-Benton, and American.
Senators returns from North Carolina favor the Democratic Governor, Bragg, who is doubtless re-elected.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. The news is not of much moment. The disturbances in Spain continue to excite attention in Europe. The government troops, however, are evidently prevailing against the insurrectionists, and there was no reason to doubt their ultimate success. The American difficulties with England were on the point of adjustment. There is a decline in Dreadsuffs.

In addition to the damage done in Carroll county, by the late thunder-storm mentioned last week, we learn the saw-mill at McKinsty's mill was also destroyed, a portion of the roof of Calvert College carried away, trees torn up by the roots, and corn in many places laid prostrate, though some has again assumed its natural vigor and strength.

During the thunder-storm of yesterday week, two ladies, Mrs. Wilburn, of Anne Arundel county, Md., and Miss Ridgway, her sister, were struck by lightning, and both instantly killed.

An election took place in Mobile, Alabama, on Monday, of a local character, and resulted in a general democratic majority. The result caused much disappointment among the Americans, as it was quite unexpected.

The New Governor of Kansas.
The Washington Union, in speaking of Col. Geary, the newly appointed Governor of Kansas, says that "it will be his object, as it is his duty, to execute the Kansas law in its true spirit—to secure to the bona fide settlers the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, unobscured by interference from any quarter." If Col. Geary does this he will soon become as odious to the Missourians as Reeder did.

Dr. C. M. Johnson, a member of the Democratic County Committee of Lancaster county, has publicly announced his purpose to support Col. Fremont. Dr. Johnson has been well known in times past as the "Drummer Shoemaker," who stumped Lancaster and other counties in the campaign of 1840 and 1844 in opposition to the Buckeye Blacksmith. He was regarded by the Democracy as one of their most effective stump orators.

Effects of the Late Storms.—The Cambridge (Md.) Democrat says that since the late rains the corn begins to look very prosperous. During the thunder storms on Sunday evening last a horse belonging to Wm. F. Hicks, Esq., at Airies Chapel, was killed by lightning whilst standing under a tree in the church-yard at Airies. Hooper C. Hicks, Esq., near Vienna, also had a fine horse killed that evening in his stable by lightning.

The American Bonapartes Recognized as Part of the Imperial Family.—According to the Paris correspondence of Le Nord of Brussels, the special commission appointed by the Emperor Napoleon sometime ago, to examine into an other delicate family matter—the differences between the Princess of Camille and her husband—has now decided upon the still more important question of the validity of Prince Jerome's first marriage with Miss Patterson, in America, a matter which was referred by the Imperial nephew of the person most concerned to the same counsellors. The result of the investigation is, that the validity of the marriage, which, to the great offence of Napoleon I., was always maintained by the Pope, and a divorce consistently refused by the Holy See, is now confirmed by the Imperial Commission, and the consequence is, that a young Lieutenant in the French army, the grandson of Prince Jerome and Miss Patterson, must be recognized as a legitimate member of the Napoleon dynasty.
Col. Bissell, now running as the Fremont candidate for Governor of Illinois, is indelible by the constitution of that State, having accepted a challenge from Gen. Davis. By the Constitution of Illinois the Governor must swear "that he never accepted or sent a challenge."

Extensive Sale of Property.—The "Carrollton" estate, in Lancaster county, Virginia, consisting of 3,100 acres of land, together with 236 slaves, was, a few days since, sold to a company of Virginia gentlemen for \$100,000. The property belonged to the late Mr. Cabell, of Richmond.

Union County Convention.
The Union County Convention met at the Court-House in Gettysburg, Monday, August 4, 1856, at 11 o'clock, and organized by appointing EDEN NORRIS President, and WARNER TOWNSEND and R. G. McCREARY Secretaries. The following delegates appeared and took their seats:
Borough of Gettysburg—John Gilbert, R. G. McCreary, Cumberland—James McCullough, Joseph Walker, Freedom—Jacob Myers, John McCreary, Liberty—John McKesson, Hamiltonian—Rufus C. Swope, G. W. Lott, Franklin—Jacob Cover, David John Carpenter, Butler—Thomas Blocher, Daniel Walter, Monahan—John Burkholder, Wm. J. Walker, Hamilton—Eden Norris, John N. Boyer, Hamilton—Jacob Resser, David David Mollinger, Berwick—Joseph Kepner, James Wolf, Abbeville—John M. Wolf, Edward H. Stahl, Mt. Pleasant—Abraham Weaver, David Deitrich, Mountjoy—George Renner, Wm. Young.

On motion of R. G. McCreary, it was resolved that in making nominations in this Convention the vote be taken *vi voce*. Convention adjourned till 1 o'clock. The Convention re-assembled in the afternoon and agreed to proceed to the nomination of candidates, when on motion resolved that the Convention commence at the top of the list of offices to be filled, and receive nominations, and that the candidate for each office be in turn selected before proceeding to receive nominations for the other offices.

The Convention then proceeded to receive nominations and select candidates for the several offices to be filled; resulting in the choice of the following ticket, viz:
Congress—DAVID A. BUEHLER, Assembly—JOHN MUSELMAN, Commissioner—PETER MICKLEY, of D. Auditor—WARNER TOWNSEND, Director of the Poor—JOSEPH KENNER, Associate Judges—WM. R. STEWART, District Attorney—W. M. McLELLAN, County Surveyor—JACOB DIEHL.

James Wilson, Esq., W. F. Walter Esq., and Doct. E. G. Fahnestock, were appointed Congressional Conferees; and Doct. David Melling, David Kendeheart, and Rufus C. Swope, were appointed Senatorial Conferees, to select a candidate for the Senatorial district. Said Conferees having power to fill vacancies in their number.

On motion of R. G. McCreary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon all the freemen of Pennsylvania, who love the Union and the Constitution under which we live—who are in favor of maintaining freedom of the Press and the rights which the "believe" that liberty is secured, and Slavery sectional—who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—to the ambitious and sectional schemes of those who control the present national administration; to the pro-Slavery and filibustering doctrines of the Cincinnati Convention; and to the election of James Buchanan as the representative of those doctrines—to adopt such measures shall result in a union of their strength in the approaching Presidential election; and thus secure the electoral vote of our State in favor of freedom; and place the seal of condemnation upon the demagogues whose acts have so greatly endangered the harmony and welfare of our beloved country.

Resolved, That we recommend the ticket this day nominated; and also the candidates selected by the Union State Convention; to the confidence and support of the freemen of Adams County, and pledge our best efforts to procure the election of the same.

On motion of John Burkholder, Resolved that the present County Executive Committee be continued until the next County Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the "Star" and "Sentinel." On motion, adjourned.

EDEN NORRIS, Pres't.
R. G. McCREARY, Sec'y.
WARNER TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

A New Penny.
Some time since, a bill was reported in the Senate of the United States, and we think passed through that body, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have issued a new bronzed penny. We have never yet seen a specimen of the new coin proposed by the Senate bill, but understand it is to be about equal in size and weight to that now in use, but being less objectionable on account of the greater purity of its surface metal. Anything which may be done to relieve us from the use and handling of the present obnoxious, and often filthy stuff which now, according to law, represents the hundredth part of a dollar, will be an improvement, and it is, therefore, that the community generally had with pleasure any proposition having that object in view.

We understand that, in addition to the proposition made in the Senate, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have under consideration the issue of a new coin, which will represent the same value, and which presents very marked improvement, even over the bronze proposition. It contains about eighty parts of copper, and twelve of nickel, the result of which combination is to reduce the size and weight of the coin to that of the present half cent. The appearance of the new coin would be of a reddish color, tinged with yellow, and would weigh seventy-two grains, which is about two-thirds the weight of that now in use.

Professor Booth, of the Mint, has struck several copies of the new coin for the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means.

A Day of Horrors.
Thursday, July 16th, 1856, will long be remembered for the occurrence of three most terrible calamities. On that day over 60 persons were crushed, or roasted to death, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, while more than a hundred were maimed or badly burned; 27 persons perished on Lake Erie, by the burning of the steamer Northern Indiana, and 17 on Lake Ontario, by the burning of the Tinto. Three such calamities in one day, have never before been known, and we hope will never be known again.

The fighting in Barcelona, during the late insurrection in Spain, lasted for several days. The London Sun says that 1200 persons were killed in the streets. The people fought behind barricades, with a determined courage, for three days, when their leaders deserted. The royal troops, at the last accounts, were masters of every point in Barcelona. Preparations were making to execute all those taken with arms.

Two editors of Richmond, Mr. Pryor, of the Enquirer, and Mr. Ridgeway, of the Whig, fought a duel at Bladensburg, on Wednesday. One shot was exchanged without either being hurt, and then their difficulties were adjusted. Editors ought to have more sense than to shoot at each other with anything but paper bullets.

Immense Travel to Europe.—It appears by a statement in the New York Courier that during the last four months, there have sailed from that port and Boston for Europe, in the several steamships, no less than 6,273 passengers, including 1,077 by eight trips of the Collins line; 1,527 by nine trips of the Cunard line from New York, and 994 by nine trips of the same line from Boston; 914 by the Havre line; 821 to Bremen and Southampton, and the remainder by the screw lines of steamers. Of the total number, 3,589 sailed for Liverpool, 821 for Bremen or Southampton, 136 for Havre or Southampton, 424 for Glasgow and 1,294 for Havre. Speaking of the immense travel—nearly four hundred a week—the Courier says:

The telling of such a story to an ancient Knickerbocker, sitting on the Battery in the old time and looking out on the Dutch gallies, of six months' passage, in the bay, would have caused him to drop his pipe from his mouth, and cry out "Mein Gott!" But the tale is a true and grand one, for it tells of a triumph of science and enterprise, the tendency of which is to bind the nations of the earth closer and closer together in bonds of amity and peace.

Great Flood in Florida.—The Tampa Peninsula of the 18th of July gives an account of a disastrous flood that has recently visited that section of the State. It says: "From Hernando county we hear of some plantations being entirely ruined. In some places the richest hammock lands, in a state of cultivation, have been covered with sand from twelve to fifteen inches in depth, washed from more elevated points in others, the fields are submerged, crops destroyed, and the face of the country out into ravines; many 'sinks' have been caused, as it were by a convulsion of nature, which would seem to indicate that we are to be favored with improved facilities for taking a trip 'South'—some of them being bottomless."

High Prices.—At Piedmont, Va., as we learn from the Atlantic, potatoes have been selling at \$3 50 per bushel, tomatoes \$6 @ 7, cucumbers 25 @ 30 per dozen, cantaloupes 35 @ 40 cents each, butter 20 cents @ 25 pound, and other things in proportion.

A Murderous Affray.—On the 4th inst., an affray took place at the Oakland Race Course, near Louisville, in which Edmund Shipp lost his life, and two brothers named Walker were severely injured. Pistols and bowie knives were the implements, and they seem to have been used with some dexterity as Mr. Shipp received one shot and six stabs in the region of the heart. One of the Walkers will probably die. They were all young men of property, and quarreled about a horse race.

A Myriad of Flies.—The Dove, during her trip down the Kentucky river last week, when near Marion, Ky., was invaded by clouds of flies, which literally covered the boat all over. They are the species known as the lake fly, with their bodies and wings about an inch in length. They covered the boiler deck to the depth of a foot or more. The cabin was filled, and they had to be swept to the guard and then shovelled over-board.—*Louisville Courier.*

A young gentleman out west committed suicide in a novel manner last week. He ate a pint of dried apples and then drank water until he burst. The rash act was caused by his father forbidding him to grease his moustache with the butter knife.

A young man named Channery H. Wells, residing in Northampton, Mass., has been shot twice and poisoned once within the last eight months. The supposed assassin was a former suitor of Mrs. Wells, who takes this erratic method of manifesting the "love he bore her."

Heavy Damages.—John Vaughan has recovered \$10,000 damages from the New York Central Railroad for personal injuries sustained during a collision, said to have been caused by the negligence of an agent of the company.

Portland Mill Explosion and Loss of Life.
PORTLAND, Me., August 5.—Yesterday afternoon the Corning and Glazing mills, connected with the paper works at Gorham, blew up, killing Peter Ritchie, of Canada, and Messrs. Gerry, of Portland, and White, of Acton, Massachusetts.

